Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER 2840.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1859. VOL. 2, NO. 32.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURG, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

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SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 Premiums.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing, NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

Important Information.—Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, $35.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board $2.50 per week—Stationary, 6.00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.00.

☞Ministers, sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address F W JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sep 3, 1858-1y

Township or Single Rights of Bedford County for Sale, of

J. M. Clark's

NEWLY INVENTED PATENT, PORTABLE MERCHANT FLOUR MIXING AND DISTRIBUTING APPARATUS, AND COMBINED GRINDING AND BOLTING MERCHANT

Flouring Mill,

OF FULL SIZE, which requires but SIX HORSE POWER to run—grinds 10 bushels of wheat per hour, and makes better and more flour than any mill in existence—turning out at the same operation, Family, Extra, Superfine, Fine, Middlings, Shorts, Shipstuffs and Bran, and occupying but little space—a room 12 by 24 being amply large to place the Mill in and work it successfully.

This highly ingenious and much needed invention, performs an entire new feature in the manufacturing of grain into flour, and attains objects which have been heretofore wholly beyond reach. The splendid manner in which it performs its functions; the simplicity of its structure; all complicated and useless machinery being avoided; the ease with which it can be transported from one location to another—a horse and wagon, at two loads, being all that is requisite; the small space it occupies when ready for use, which would not be missed when placed in a room with other machinery; and the small amount of power used to propel it—the rapidity with which it performs its work—the different qualities of flour by a single operation—the quality and yield per bushel is unsurpassed.

MILLERS AND MILL-OWNERS!

Your attention is called to this ingenious, valuable and scientific bolting process, which will save you ten times it cost every six months, if used in your mill in place of your present machinery. It will enable you to make a larger yield of flour, a more uniform quality, and a much better flour.

☞Manufacturers price of Mill $650

☞Right to use from $50 to $100

☞Persons in this county wishing to see the practical workings of this mill, before purchasing can do so by calling at the mill of John Bingham, at Hollidaysburg, Penna., who has one in operation.

☞The right to use can be had by calling upon either of the undersigned, at Bedford, who have the power to sell Bedford county.

GEO. W. BENFORD,
Dec. 31, 1858. JACOB REED.

FOR SALE, or Trade.

A FARM WITHIN ONE

mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly stream running through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story county, Iowa.

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottowattamie county, Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

640 acres in Ripley County, Missouri.

—ALSO—

1280 acres of land in Austin county, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas Central Rail Road, which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress Creek.

—ALSO—

320 acres in Comanche county, Texas, on Wresler's Creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo Rail Road, now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces well and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by leading to Holliday-burg which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Jan. 7, '59. O. E. SHANNON.

NEW WORK FOR AGENTS.

The Life, Speeches & Memorials OF

DANIEL WEBSTER,

CONTAINING HIS MOST CELEBRATED ORATIONS, A SELECTION FROM THE EULOGIES DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF HIS DEATH, AND HIS LIFE AND TIMES.

BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, A. M.

This splendid work is just published, in one large volume of 550 pages. It is printed on fine paper and bound in beautiful style; contains excellent tint illustrations of his Birthplace and Mansion at Marshfield; and a full-length, life-like, Steel Portrait—The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting eulogies which the great men of the nation uttered in honor of his memory.

We present all these treasures in this volume, at a very moderate price, and in a very convenient form. Subscription price, in cloth, $1,75; handsomely embossed leather, $2.00.

Persons desirous of becoming Agents for this valuable work, will address, for full particulars,

DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 4,'59.

Just received at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade Store, Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Drillings, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cotton, &c.

ALSO—A fresh supply of Sugar, Coffee, Syrup Molasses, Fish, Brooms, Teas, Indigo, Hummel's Essence of Coffee, Spices, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
March 4,'59.

Bedford Railroad.

ALL persons having BOOKS issued by the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock to the "Bedford Railroad," with stock subscribed therein, are *earnestly requested* to return the same *immediately* to the Secretary of the Company, as desirable to issue new books, at once, directly from the organized Board.

JOHN P. REED,
March 4,'59. Sec'y.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

GENUINE, FRESH AND RELIABLE.

WM. HARTLEY will have on hand in a few days, a large lot of his celebrated Garden Seeds of all kinds. Don't waste your money and labor in buying the New York *trash*, kept generally in the Stores. Hartley's Seeds never fail. Silver skin seed onions wanted.

March 4,'59.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of Samuel Brown, late surviving Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Keeffe, dec'd, to report an account and a distribution of the funds on hand, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Wednesday the 16th day of March, inst. at, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, in his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 4,'59 Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of Joseph Dull, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Mathias Hollar, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Friday, the 18th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 4,'59. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned apointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of the Administrator of John Seigle, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 20th day of April, next, when and where all persons interested may attend.

O. H. GAITHER,
March 4,'59. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Catherine Thomas, dec'd. All persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN McCREARY,
Ad'r.
Juniata Tp., Bedford Co.
March 4,'59.

NOTICE.

Reuben Gates vs Mary C. Gates } Libel for Divorce, in the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, no. 26, Feb'ry Term, 1858.

The undersigned Commissioner appointed to take testimony and report the same to the Court, in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties concerned in said case on Monday the 28th day of March inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. at his office in Bedford, when and where all persons interest may attend if they see proper.

J. SELBY MOWER,
March 4, 1859. Commissioner.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.
Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

100 100 100

ONE Hundred different sizes of best rolled Irons Also, Shovel moulds & Hammered Iron, may be had at Hartley's Hardware store, at very low figure for CASH, or short approved credit.

Feb 18, '59.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

The following thrilling sketch is from an English Magazine:

"Father will have done the great chimney to-night, won't he mother?" said little Tommy Howard, as he stood waiting for his father's breakfast which he carried to him at his work every morning.

"He said that he hoped that all the scaffolding would be down to-night," answered the mother, "and that'll be a fine sight; for I never liked the ending of those great chimneys; it is so risky for father to be last up."

"Oh, then, but, I'll go and see him; and help him to give a shout before he comes down," said Tom.

"And then," continued the mother, "if all goes on right, we are to have a frolic to-morrow, and go into the country, and take our dinners, and spend all the day long in the woods."

"Hurrah!" cried Tom, as he ran off to his father's place of work, with a can of milk in one hand and some bread in the other. His mother stood at the door watching him as he went merrily whistling down the street, and thought of the dear father he was going to, and the dangerous work he was engaged in; and then he sought its sure refuge, and she prayed to God to protect and bless her treasures.

Tom with a light heart pursued his way to his father, and leaving him at his breakfast, went to his own work, which was at some distance. In the evening on his way home, he went round to see how his father was getting on.

James Howard, the father and a number of other workmen, had been building one of those lofty chimneys, which in our manufacturing towns almost supply the place of other architectural beauty. The chimney was one of the highest and most tapering that had ever been erected, and as Tom shaded his eyes from the slanting rays of the setting sun, looked up in search of his father, his heart almost sunk within him at the appalling sight. The scaffold was almost down, the men at the bottom were removing the beams and poles. Tom's father stood almost at the top.

He then looked around to see that everything was right, and then waving his hat in the air, the men below answering him with a long, loud cheer, little Tom shouting as loud as any of them. As their voices died away, however, they heard a different sound, a cry of alarm and horror from above. The men looked around and coiled upon the ground, lay the rope, which before the scaffolding was removed, should have been fastened to the chimney, for Tom's father to come down by! The scaffolding had been taken down without remembering to take the rope up. There was a dead silence. They all knew it was impossible to throw the rope up high enough, or skilful enough to reach the top of the chimney, or if it could, it hardly would be safe. They stood in silent dismay, unable to give any help or think of any means of safety.

And Tom's father. He walked round and round the little circle, the dizzy height seemed more and more fearful, and the solid earth further and further from him. In this sudden panic he lost his presence of mind, and his senses failed him. He shut his eyes; he felt as if the next moment he must be dashed to pieces on the ground below.

The day passed as industriously as usual with Tom's mother at home. She was busily employed for her husband and children in some way or other, and to-day, she had been harder at work than usual, getting ready for the holiday to-morrow. She had just finished her arrangements, and her thoughts were silently thanking God for the happy home, and for all these blessings of life, when Tom ran in.

His face was as white as ashes, and he could hardly get his words out: "Mother! mother! he cannot get down."

"Who lad? thy father?" asked the mother.

"They have forgotten to leave him the rope," answered Tom scarcely able to speak. The mother started up, horror struck, and stood for a moment as if paralyzed, then pressing her hands over her face, as if to shut out the terrible picture, and breathing a prayer to God for help, she rushed out of the house.

When she reached that place where her husband was at work, a crowd gathered around the foot of the chimney, stood quite helpless, gazing up full of sorrow.

"He says he'll throw himself down."

"He munna, do that, lad," cried the wife with a clear hopeful voice: "munna, do that—wait a bit. Take off thy stocking, lad, and unravel it and let down the thread with a bit of mortar. Dost thou hear me, Jim?"

The man made a sign of assent; for it seemed as if he could not speak—and taking off his stocking, unravelled the worsted yarn, row after row. The people stood around in breathless silence and suspense, wondering what Tom's mother could be thinking of; and why she sent him in such haste for the carpenter's ball of twine.

"Let down one end of the thread with a bit of stone, and keep fast hold of the other," cried she to her husband. The little thread came waving down the tall chimney blown hither and thither by the wind, but it reached the outstretched hands that were waiting it. Tom held the ball of twine, while his mother tied one end of it to the worsted thread.

"Now pull it slowly," cried she to her husband, and she gradually unwound the string until it reached her husband. "Now hold the string fast, and pull it up," cried she, and the string grew heavy and hard to pull, for Tom and his mother had fastened a thick rope to it. They watched it gradually and slowly uncoiling from the ground, as the string was drawn higher.

There was but one coil left. It had reached the top. "Thank God!" exclaimed the wife. She hid her face in her hands in silent prayer, and trembling rejoiced. The iron to which it should be fastened was there all right—but would her husband be able to make use of it? Would not the terror of the past hour have so unnerved him as to prevent him from taking the necessary measures for safety? She did not know the magical influence which her few words had exercised over him. She did not know the strength that the sound of her voice, so calm and steadfast had given him—as if the little thread that carried him the hope of life once more, had conveyed to him some portion of that faith in God which nothing ever destroyed or shook in her pure heart. She did not know that as she waited there, the words came over him, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul, why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God." She lifted her heart to God, for hope and strength, but could do nothing more for her husband, and her heart turned to God and rested on him as on a rock.

There was a great shout. "He's safe, mother: he's safe!" cried Tom. "Thou hast saved my life, my Mary," said her husband, folding her in his arms.

"But what ails thee?" thou seemest more sorry than glad about it. But Mary could not speak, and if the strong arm of her husband had not held her up she would have fallen to the ground—the sudden joy after such great fear had overcome her. "Tom, let thy mother lean on thy shoulder," said his father, and we will take her home." And in their happy home they poured forth thanks to God for his great goodness, and their happy life together felt dearer and holier for the peril it had been in, and the nearness of the danger had brought them unto God. And the holiday next day—was it not indeed a thanksgiving day?

THE PRINTER AND HIS TYPES.

In our July number, we inserted a beautiful extract from the pen of Bayard Taylor, the printer traveler, which pleased us so much, and has been copied so extensively, that we this month insert another by the same author which will at once commend itself to the craft, everywhere:—

Perhaps there is no department of enterprise whose details are less understood by 'intelligent people than the 'art preservative'—the achievement of types.

Every day, their life long, they are accustomed to read the newspapers, to find fault with its statements, its arrangement, its looks; to plume themselves upon the discovery of some roguish and acrobatic type that gets into a frolic and stands upon its head; or of some with a waste letter or two in it—but of the process by which the newspaper is made, of the myriads of motions and thousands of pieces necessary to its composition, they know little and think less.

They imagine they discourse of a wonder, indeed, when they speak of the fair white carpet woven for thought to walk on of the rags that fluttered upon the backs of the beggar yesterday.

But there is something more wonderful still. When we look at the hundred and fifty-two little boxes, somewhat shaded with the touch of inky fingers, that composes the printer's 'case,'——noiseless, except the clicking of the types, as one by one they take their place in growing line—we think we have found the marvel of the art.

We think how many fancies in fragments there are in the boxes, how many atoms of poetry and eloquence the printer can make here and there if he only has a little chart to work by, how many facts in small handfulls, how much truth and chaos.

Now he picks up the scattered elements until he holds in his hands a stanza of Gray's Elegy or a monody upon Grimes all buttoned up before.' Now he 'sets' a 'puppy missing,' and now 'Paradise Lost;' he arrays a bride in 'SMALL CAPS,' and a sonnet in 'nonpareil;' he announces that the languishing 'dive,' in one sentence—transposes the word and deplores the days that are few and 'evil,' in the next.

A poor jest ticks its way slowly into the printer's hand like a clock just running down, and a stram of eloquence marches into line letter by letter. We fancy we can tell the difference by hearing of the ear, but perhaps not.

The types that told a wedding yesterday, announce a burial to-morrow—perhaps in the self same letters.

They are elements to make a world of—those types are, a world with something in it as beautiful as spring, as rich as summer, and as grand as autumn flowers that frost cannot wilt, fruit that shall ripen for all time.

The newspaper has become the log book of the age; it tells at what rate the world is running; we cannot find our 'reckoning' without it.

True, the green grocer may bundle up a pound of candles in our last expressed thoughts, but it is only coming to the base uses, as its letters have done times inumerable.

We console ourselves by thinking that one can make of that newspaper what he cannot make of living oaks—a bridge for time, that he can fling it over the chasm of the dead years and walk safely back upon the shadowy sea into the far Past. The singer shall not end his song, nor the true soul be eloquent more.

The realm of the Press is enchanted ground. Sometimes the editor has the happiness of knowing that he has defended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak; that he has given utterance to a sentiment that is not lost—a sentiment that has cheered somebody's solitary hour, made somebody happier, kindled a smile upon a sad face, or hope on a heavy heart.

He may meet with that sentiment many years after it may have lost all traces of its paternity, but he feels an affection for it. He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it as for the first time, and wonders if, indeed, he wrote it, for he has changed since then. Perhaps he could not give utterance to the sentiment now; perhaps he would not if he could.

It seems like the voice of his former self calling to its parent, and there is something mournful in its tone. He begins to think—to remember why he wrote it—where were his readers then, and whither they have gone—what he was then, and how much he has changed. So he muses, until he finds himself wondering if that thought of his will continue to float after he is dead, and whether he is really looking upon something that will survive him. And then comes the sweet consciousness that there is nothing in the sentence that he could wish unwritten—a shred from a garment of immortality he shall leave behind him when he joins the "innumerable caravan," and takes his place in the silent halls of death. —*Printers' News Letter.*

FACTS ABOUT THE BODY.

There are about 200 bones in the human body, exclusive of the teeth. The bones are composed of animal and earthly materials, the former predominating in youth and the latter in old age, rendering the bones brittle. The most important of these bones is the spine, which is composed of twenty-four small bones, called the vertebrae, one on top of the other, curiously hooked together and fastened by elastic ligaments, forming a pillar by which the human body is supported.

The bones are moved by the muscles, of which there are more than 500. The red meat or beef, the fat being excluded, is the muscular fabric of the ox. There are two sets of muscles, one to draw the bones one way, and another to draw them back again. We cannot better describe the muscles than by comparing them to fine elastic thread bound up in cases of skin. Many muscles terminate in tendons which are stout cords, such as may be seen traversing the back of the hand, just without the skin, and which can be observed to more when the hand is opened or shut. Every motion we make, even the involuntary one of breathing, is performed through the agency of muscles.

In adults there are about fifteen quarts of blood, each weighing about two pounds. This blood is of two kinds, arterial and venous. The first is the pure blood, as it leaves the heart to nourish the frame, and is of a bright vermillion color. The last is the blood as it runs to the heart loaded with the impurities of the body to be there regned, and is of a purple hue.—Every pulsation of the heart sends out two ounces of arterial blood, and as there are from 70 to 80 beats in a minute, a hogshead of blood passes through the heart every hour. In fever the pulsations are accelerated, and consequently death ensues if the fever is not checked.

The stomach is a boiler, if we may use such a figure, which drives the human engine. Two sets of muscles, crossing each other, turn the food over and over churning it up in a gastric juice till it has been reduced to the consistency of thin paste. This process requires from two to four hours.

Emerging from the stomach the food enters the small intestines, where it is mixed with the bile and pancreatic juice and converted into chyle. These small intestines are twenty-four feet long closely packed, of course, and surrounded through their whole length with small tubes which are like sockets and drawing off the chyle, empty into a large tube called the thoracic duct, which runs up the back and discharges the contents into the jugular vein, whence it passes to the heart to assist in forming the arterial blood.

The lungs are two bags connected with the open air by the windpipe which branches into innumerable small tubes, all over the inside of the lungs, each terminating in a minute air cell The outer surface of these air cells is full of small capillaries, infinitely small veins, a thin membrane only dividing the air from the blood.

The impure portion of the blood is carbonic acid, which, having a stronger affinity for air than for blood, passes through this membrane to a gaseous state, combines with the air in the air cells, and is expelled with the next respiration. Meantime the oxygen of the air unites with the blood and becomes purified; then passing into the heart being mixed with chyle, it is forced through the body as life-giving and arterial blood.

The skin serves an important purpose in carrying off impurities of the system. It is traversed with capillaries of the body. It is also perforated with countless perspiration tubes, the united length of which amounts to twenty-eight miles, and which drains away from three to four pounds of waste matter every twenty-four hours, or five-eighths of all the body discharges.

The nerves are another curious feature of the animal economy. They are however but little understood. They act as feelers to tell the wants of the body, and also as conductors to will the muscles to act. They branch out from the brain and spine over the whole frame in infinitely fine fibres like branches or twigs to trees.

THE OHIO INTEREST LAW REPEALED.—The bill to repeal the ten per cent. interest law has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature.—It leaves the rate of six per cent., collectable at law. Parties can pay or receive any rate of interest on which they can agree; but they must trust to honor and not to the law for pay, when it is over six per cent. This is the rate presumed when none is mentioned in a note or contract or on book accounts.

THE *National Intelligencer* says that both the chair and desk occupied by John Quincy Adams, while he was member of the House, are in the possession of Mrs. John Quincy Adams, of Washington city, his daughter-in-law.

THE sister of Judge Chase was returning home from church, and in the act of entering the house of the Governor, when she was stricken down. The family heard a low moan at the door, and, on going out, found the lady on the step. She never afterward spoke, and breathed her last.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S OPINION OF AMERICAN LADIES.

Madame Bodichon who has recently published a tract on "Women and Work," expresses her opinion that the life of most women is a practical denial of their duties to God. While on a visit to this country, she was struck by the utter idleness of the "lady class" in society.—There is, she says, "in America a large class of ladies who do absolutely nothing. In every large town in the United States there are large hotels or boarding houses, containing several hundred inhabitants each. This hotel population mainly consists of families who live altogether in hotels; and the ladies, having no housekeeping whatever to do—have few of the usual duties of women in Europe, and are more thoroughly given up to idleness and vanity than any women, I believe, in the world. These ladies have not the cultivation which glosses over the lives of so many women in Europe, and gives them some solid value in society as upholders of the arts and literature; but are generally full of the strangest affectations and pretensions. The young ladies, especially, remind me of certain women I have seen in seraglios, whose whole time was taken up in dressing, and painting their faces; with this difference—the ladies of the East spend their days in adorning themselves to please one lord and master—the ladies of the West, to please all the lords of creation. Which is the noblest ambition?

She also notices the fact that there is in this country as strong a public opinion against women working for a livelihood as in England.—We never hear of a father in independent circumstances giving his daughter a professional education. "If he can live in some style, he counts on his daughter marrying; and if he cannot, he probably sends them to some relative in a city, who receives them for a long visit in the of hope "getting them off." Many thousands of young girls come to the cities to stay with brothers, uncles or friends, for this purpose. A worse preparation for any serious life cannot be conceived. Years of idleness are often passed in this way; years spent in nothing but dressing and dissipation; and what does it lead to? Marriage probably; but what sort of marriages can be formed by young girls looking at the world from such a false position? With such a beginning to life, it is almost impossible the girl can ever become a noble human being." "In America—in that noble, free, new country—it is grevious to see the old, false, snobbish ideas of "respectability" eating at the heart of society—making generations of women idle and corrupt, and retarding the onward progress of the Great Republic."

A HAPPY HOME.

The first year of married life is a most important era in the history of husband and wife. Generally, as it is spent, so almost all subsequent existence. The wife and husband then assimilate their views and their desires, or else conjure up their dislikes, and so add fuel to their prejudices and animosities forever afterward.

"I have heard somewhere," says the Rev. Dr. Wise, in his "Bridal Greetings," "of a bridegroom who gloried in his eccentricities. He requested his bride to accompany him into the garden a day or two after the wedding.—He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side and exclaimed:

"Pull the line!"

"I cant," she replied.

"Pull with all your might!" shouted the whimsical husband.

But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line, so long as the husband held on the opposite end. But when he came round, and both pulled at one end, it came over with great ease.

"There," said he, as the line fell from the roof, "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it is when we both pull together. It will be so, my dear, through life. If we act together, it will be pleasant to live. Let us, therefore, always pull together."

In this illustration, homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Husband and wife must naturally bear and concede, if they wish to make home a retreat of joy and bliss. One alone can not make home happy. There must be union of action, sweetness of spirit, and great forbearance and love in both husband and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circle.

A SISTER IN A TIGHT PLACE.—At N——, one Saturday evening fatigued by his journey, a wagoner, with his son John drove his team into good range, and determined to pass the Sabbath enjoying a season of worship with the good folks of the village.

When the time for worship arrived, John was set to watch the team, while the wagoner went in with the crowd. The preacher had hardly announced his subject before the old man fell sound asleep. He sat against the partition in the centre of the body slip; just against him, separated only by the very low partition, sat a fleshy lady who seemed all absorbed in the sermon. She struggled hard with her feelings, until, unable to control them longer, she burst out with a loud scream, and shouted at the top of her voice, rousing the old man who, but half awake, thrust his arm around her waist and cried, very soothingly:

"Wo, Nance! Wo, Nance! Wo here, John"—calling his son—"cut the belly-band, and loose the breeching, quick, or she'll tear everything all to pieces!"

It was all the work of a moment; but the sister forgot to shout, the preacher lost the thread of his discourse, and the meeting came prematurely to an end; while, deeply mortified, the poor old man skulked away, determined not to go to meeting again until he could manage to keep his senses by remaining awake.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, March 14, 1859.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

STATE CONVENTION.

The coming Democratic State Convention will have it in its power to contribute greatly to the success of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania at the next general election. The first and most important duty of the Convention is to plant itself fairly and squarely upon the platform of the party—that platform on which Jefferson and Jackson stood, and on which VAN BUREN and POLK, and PIERCE and BUCHANAN, were triumphantly borne into the Chief Magistracy of the Union. All side-issues, all innovations, should be studiously avoided. Let the Convention stand by the "old landmarks," and all will be well.

Next in degree of importance, is the character of the nominees. Men who ask office, must (politically speaking) have "clean hands."—They must not only be men of good personal character, honest, and capable of discharging the duties of the office to which they aspire, but they must be men of settled principles, men whose past lives have given evidence that they will pursue a fixed and certain line of policy in their official conduct. Every professional office-seeker should be scouted by the Convention. Every political huckster should be sent home with "a flea in his ear." We ask, the people ask, for the nomination of the best men and the most consistent Democrats in the party.

Another and a very important object should be the aim of the Convention, to wit, the thorough unity and harmony of the party. "Kansas" should be let alone. That question is as dead as a pickled herring, and it would be worse than nonsense to revive it. On the Tariff there need be no division, for there are few men in any party who do not acknowledge the present necessity of a change in the Revenue Laws. In short, there is no reason why the Convention should not be entirely harmonious, nor why it should not give us a first-rate ticket and a good, old-fashioned Democratic platform. We have no doubt that the wishes of the people concerning these matters, will be properly respected by their delegates, and that the Democracy of Pennsylvania will be enabled to present an invincible front at the polls in October next.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES.

We observe with great pleasure that HON. R. L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, is spoken of by some of the leading Democratic journals of this State as a suitable person to be nominated by the coming State Convention for Auditor General. MR. WRIGHT is an able and upright man, and his nomination would be hailed with pleasure from one end of the State to the other.

For Surveyor General, we commend to the favorable consideration of the Convention, the claims of Bedford county in the person of ISAAC KENSINGER. Mr. K. was formerly County Surveyor of this county, and in the discharge of the duties of that office made himself numerous friends who would gladly hear of his nomination. As a Democrat, he has ever been consistent, turning neither to the right, nor to the left, but always following where Democratic principles pointed the way.

BLACK REPUBLICAN TAXES.

The Know-Nothing Black-Republican party of Bedford county, when they were in power, as we proved in a previous article, and proved it from the record, too, plunged the people over head and ears in debt, and now try to make capital of the praiseworthy efforts of the Democratic Commissioners to pay off that debt.—These unmitigated demagogues, when they had the board of Commissioners in 1854 and '55, refused to assess the full amount of the State tax, and thus repudiated in two years $1009, 29 of the honest debt of the county, which the Democrats have since been forced to pay. In those same two years the State Tax of the county, was $7082,06 for each year, making for both years $14164.12. Of this sum the Know Nothing-Black Republican Commissioners paid the State but $9357.41, leaving a debt upon the shoulders of their Democratic successors of **$4706.71**. This, added to their repudiation in the assessments of 1854 and '55, left the enormous sum of **$5716.00** to be paid by the Democratic Commissioners. This liability has been discharged, but together with the misconduct of the late Know Nothing Black Republican Treasurer, has been the cause of bringing a heavy funded debt (i. e. for borrowed money) upon the county. The people now feel the consequences of this piece of Know-Nothing-Black-Republican mismanagement. The *people* are now called upon to pay this Know-Nothing-Black-Republican debt.—Shall not the repudiators be remembered?

GENERAL BOWMAN.

The newspapers, irrespective of party, still teem with praises of this vigilant and upright public officer. Even Opposition members of Congress are compelled to approve of the General's official conduct. MR. HOWARD, a Black Republican member from Michigan, and one of the leaders of his party in the House, a few days prior to the adjournment of Congress, paid him a marked compliment, strongly commending his course since his induction into office. Thus honesty of purpose, "wins golden opinions from all sorts of people."

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER BY THE PEOPLE.—Mr. Schell has introduced in the State Senate a bill to make the office of State Treasurer elective by the people—the first election for said officer to take place at the general election, on the second Tuesday of October next, and the Treasurer then elected to assume the duties of his office on the first Monday in May ensuing. The existing laws in regard to duties penalties, &c. are to remain.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

The local elections which are to be held in the different boroughs and townships of this county, on Friday, the 18 inst., should be attended by every citizen who is interested in the proper management of the public affairs of his district. As a general thing there is too much indifference manifested concerning these elections, the result of which is very often the choice of incompetent men, whose official acts give rise to needless quarrels, and entail upon the people expensive law-suits and many other perplexing troubles. Especially is it the the duty of Democrats to attend these elections. The interests of the party are frequently involved in the success, or defeat, of certain candidates. The enemy may be quietly trying to steal a march by electing their candidates for Judge of Election, Constable, Assessor, &c. All this calls for the active vigilance of true Democrats. But what should particularly urge us to take part in our local elections, is the fact that, as Democrats, we are pledged, one to another, to preserve the freedom of our institutions, to guard the purity of the ballot-box, and to see that the exercise of that sacred privilege, the elective franchise, in small things as well as great, brings forth the "greatest good to the greatest number." In view of these things, the Democrats of the various election districts throughout the county, should at once make nominations for the offices to be filled at the coming elections. Let good men be nominated and it will not be the fault of the Democracy if bad officers are chosen. We repeat let *good* men be nominated, and let every Democrat stick to the ticket.

Some of the hangers-on of the Black-Republican-Know-Nothing party in this county, have lived for years on offices given them by Democratic votes at Spring elections. To our certain knowledge, a specimen, or two, of these office begging gentry, will be found on Friday next at their old speculations. Doubtless, they have made it suit lately, to do some six-penny favors to needy Democrats, expecting thereby to purchase their votes. Let these Black Republican tricksters be watched. They are the bitter enemies of every Democratic principle, the revilers of Democratic Presidents and the wholesale slanderers of the Democratic party. Shall such men receive the vote of a Democrat? Shall such unscrupulous demagogues presume, unrebuked, to buy with paltry favors, the vote of men they daily denounce as "swindlers" and "slave-drivers?" We hope not.

Our friends in Napier and Bedford townships, who are always active and energetic, have already formed their tickets. Old Napier has nominated as follows: Judge of Election, FREDERICK MILLER; Inspector, CORNELIUS WHETSTONE; Constable, MARTIN MOWRY; Supervisors, H. L. NICODEMUS, JOHN W. BOWEN; School Directors, ROBERT M. TAYLOR, PETER IMLER; Assessor, AMARIAH WILSON; Auditor, Wm. CRISMAN; Town Clerk, HENRY EGOLF. A better ticket than this could not be desired. The meeting by which it was nominated is represented to have been largely attended and full of harmony and good feeling. ROBT. M. TAYLOR, ESQ., acted as chairman, and G. W. Gump, as Secretary. An address was made by the latter, urging the necessity of union and a good turn-out to the polls.

The Democrats of Bedford township, have put in nomination the following excellent ticket: Constable, F. H. BEEGLE; Supervisors, Jacob D. FETTER, MICHAEL NAWGEL; School Directors, DANIEL FETTER, JOHN BROWN; Judge of Election, SAMUEL WALTER; Inspector, A. J. WISEGARVER; Assessor, J. W. TOMLINSON; Auditor, DANIEL WALTER; Town Clerk, DANIEL DIBERT. The Democratic invincibles of Bedford township, will be heard from on Friday next.

THE WOODBERRY MOVEMENT.

We publish in this issue the proceedings of the second meeting held by the citizens of Middle Woodberry township, on the subject of their proposed annexation to Blair county.—Whilst we do this most cheerfully, we at the same time wish it to be distinctly understood that we are opposed to the project of the Middle Woodberry folks, and this not because we wish *them* any harm, or inconvenience of any sort, but because we are directly and deeply interested, as is every citizen of the county outside of Middle Woodberry, in the defeat of that project.

Our friends in Middle Woodberry, it is presumed, know their own interests best, and we shall not attempt to dictate to them on that subject; but it is likewise presumable that the remaining portion of the county, know theirs, and that they will also have their say in the matter in question. The citizens of Middle Woodberry, so far as we are concerned, shall have a fair hearing, but they must not object if those opposed to their movement ask the same privilege. We say to both sides, "go in, lemons," but remember that one, or the other, of you, will be sure to get "squeezed."

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The last session of the thirty fifth Congress, expired on Friday last, the 4th inst. We have neither time nor patience to review its acts, and can merely mention as some of the good which came out of this legislative Nazareth, the admission of Minnesota and Oregon, and the settlement of the vexed question of "Kansas." A number of the requisite appropriations for the P. O. Department failed to pass, and there may be a necessity for a called session of the next Congress during the coming summer. An extra session of the Senate, commenced at noon on the 4th inst., at the instance of the President.

DEATH OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—As we were about to go to press, we received the mournful news of the death of HON. A. V. BROWN, Postmaster General. He died on the morning of the 8th, of pneumonia.

Removed.

The Post Office, last week, was moved from its former location, to the Shoe Store of A. Ferguson & Co., in "Anderson's Row."

On Monday last, J. & J. M. Shoemaker moved their goods into the room formerly occupied by Geo. W. Rupp, Esq., as a store, in "Anderson's Row," directly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where JOB will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Received.

Reed & Minnich have received a lot of New Goods, which they are selling at a very low figure.

John Alsip, Esq., is in receipt of a large supply of groceries which can't be excelled in quality or cheapness.

Wm. Hartley, Esq., has returned from the East with a large stock of goods in his line.—Read his advertisement in another column.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Bedford Gazette.

SCOTT LEGION OF CENTRAL PENN'A.

Agreeably to adjournment, the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, resident in Blair, and the adjoining counties, met at the Logan House, Hollidaysburg, Penn'a, Saturday, the 5th day of March, D. H. Hofius, 2d Penn'a Volunteers, in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Wm. G. Murray, 11th Infantry, was appointed secretary.

The committee appointed at the former meeting, to prepare a constitution and bye-laws for the government of the Legion, submitted through John McKeage, of the voltigeurs, a constitution and bye-laws which was read, and on motion was laid on the table until the next meeting.

On motion—it was resolved,

That when we do adjourn it shall be to meet on Saturday the 2d day of april next, in the armory of the Hollidaysburg Fencibles, at 8 P. M., and that all the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, whether Volunteers, Regulars, or Marines, that served in said War and received an honorable discharge from the same, are hereby cordially invited to attend, and participate in the permanent organization of the Legion.

On motion adjourned.

W. G. Murray, 11th Inf'y, Sec'y Pro-tem. } D. H. Hofius, 2d Penn'a. Volunteers, Chairman.

For the Bedford Gazette.

In pursuance of a previous call, the citizens of Middle Woodberry Township, assembled in the School house, on Saturday the 26th inst., at 3 P. M. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was large and respectable. The object of the meeting was to consider certain remonstrances, which were being circulated in different sections of Bedford Co., hostile to the movement of the citizens of Middle Woodberry Township, in their efforts to be disengaged from Bedford County and annexed to Blair; also a certain scurrilous, and fallacious article which appeared in the "Bedford Inquirer" of Feb 18th, calculated to defame and insult the citizens of Middle Woodberry, and to injure their cause before the Legislature.

On motion, G. R. Barndollar was chosen President, G. B. Holsinger, and John Zook Esq't Vice Presidents, and Franklin Holsinger, and J. H. Longenecker, Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. J. R. Durborrow, J. S. Longnecker, P. S. Croft, J. H. Wilkinson, and Jacob Brenniman constituted the committee.

After a short absence the committee returned, and made the following report, through their chairman, which was ably supported by speeches from J. H. Wilkinson and others, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The project of annexation to Blair Co., has been flagrantly misrepresented by remonstrances to the Legislature, and also by a public print in the service of those opposed to the annexation, therefore it becomes necessary for us, knowing as we do, these statements to be fallacious, and designed for the purpose of injuring our cause before the Legislature, to place the actual state of circumstances right on the record, and *therefore*,

Resolved, That the statements in the "Bedford Inquirer" of Feb 18th, do not contain a single proposition based upon facts and could only have been propagated by a person utterly ignorant of the facts, or as wilful fabrications.

Resolved, That we are a unit on the subject, and that our interests in every sense, are manifestly calculated to bring about this result, there not being a single interest to bind us to Bedford, while on the other hand, every thing to Blair.

Resolved, That the report universally circulated in this County, stating in effect that we wish ultimately to establish a new County out of Bedford, Huntingdon and Blair Counties, is mere moonshine, humbuggery, gotten up by those opposed to the project, to damage our prospects with those persons who are deeply interested with us in Blair County, and was never dreamed of in this section until its appearance in a certain public journal.

Resolved, That the effort now being made is sanctioned by the honest men of all parties, who labor with the honest conviction that what they ask should justly be extended to them, and who never expect any political aggrandizement, or do they make it a political scheme.

Resolved, That we make every honest effort to secure success in the noble prospect we have undertaken, that each and every one of us consider that the responsibility rests with equal force upon all, therefore each is hereby constituted a committee to further the project as in him lies, and to counteract the vituperation and malignancy fulminated against us.

Resolved, That we are under obligations to those papers which published the proceedings of our former meeting, and hereby tender our sincere thanks, hoping that they will still further extend their good offices, and give place to the proceedings of this day's meeting.

Resolved, That the statement in the remonstrances, as to the distance being only 15 miles from Bedford to the Blair County line, is a gross misrepresentation, the nearest point being 19 miles, and not in the direction of Middle Woodberry Township.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.

REPORT

of the Majority of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Navy Department.

The Black Republicans in Congress, as the public are aware, have had an investigating committee appointed to inquire into certain matters connected with the awarding of Naval contracts. The result of the Committee's labors, is, first, a correct, honest and straightforward statement by a majority of the Committee, sustaining the Secretary of the Navy and the President. This majority is composed of two Democrats and one American. Secondly, the minority, composed of two Black Republicans, have gotten up an electioneering document in the shape of a Report, which is filled with perversions of facts and which is published at the expense of the Government, to be scattered broadcast over the land, for the purpose of making political capital. In order that the public may be fully enlightened on this subject we make room for the following Report of the majority:

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, from the Select Committee to examine into the alleged Naval contracts and frauds, presented a report from the majority, and Mr Sherman, of Ohio, presented a minority report from the same Committee.

Messrs. Bocock, Groesbeck and Ready join in a Report—

First, on the management of the Brooklyn Navy Yard:

They take the position that appointments have long been made on political grounds; that on the incoming of the present administration the patronage thereof was concentrated to two or three districts. All these districts at the time were represented by Democrats. The delegation from the city of New York and that neighborhood petitioned the Secretary of the Navy to divide the patronage among them equally. Thereupon there was a great deal of confusion and controversy among the different members of the delegation, and between the delegation itself and the Secretary of the Navy; that great abuses had previously existed at the yard, such as idleness, insubordination, levying of contributions by the master-workmen on the men, and the appointment and retention of incompetent workmen.

The Committee admit all these abuses, but say they have not sprung from anything done or any steps taken, by the present Secretary of the Navy, unless this policy of attempting to distribute the patronage equally be the cause of a part of the abuses. No complaints have been made to him on the subject, and no request to redress them in most of the cases; but so far as these abuses have been made known to him, he has promptly taken means to correct them.

In addition to this, he instituted measures for a reform in this particular navy yard. About a year and a half ago he issued an order that before a man was appointed to the place of master workman, he should be subjected to an examination as to his qualifications and character, that under his direction strenuous efforts were made to prevent a practice which obtained in the yard, of men answering to their names at roll-call and afterwards absenting themselves; that in addition to this, on the 14th day of December last, he issued an order giving power to the commander of the yard to discharge worthless and incompetent men—measures of reform, all of which were very important.

The Committee repeat—He had endeavored to redress particular cases of abuse which came to his knowledge. The Committee however believe that the yard can never be managed in a proper manner, and a profitable way to the government, until some regulation shall be adopted preventing appointments in the yard from being made on political grounds.

The Committee instituted particular examination into the manner in which the Navy Agent and Naval Storekeeper discharged their respective duties. No charge of malfeasance against them was proven; but it was proven that they had not devoted as much time and attention to their offices as the important duties thereof required.

The second point of examination is the anthracite coal agency. It was proven that Dr. Hunter, the agent, has given no sort of attention to the duties of the office, but has entirely neglected it. He has a partner in the profits and duties of the office, located at Philadelphia. But the partner has bestowed very little more time upon it than has the agent himself. He has left the management of the business in the hands of a large firm of coal dealers in Philadelphia under the title of Tyler, Stone & Co. It appears that whenever he gets a requisition for coal he hands it over to them, and they superintend the whole business of procuring the coal, shipping it, &c. The Committee condemn the course of Dr. Hunter and his partner, Mr. Smith, but say that he has always been a gentleman of standing and character; that he lived in the neighborhood of the coal region, and had been engaged in the iron business, which tended to make him acquainted with the different kinds of coal; that he was recommended to this office by leading members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and other influential citizens of Reading and Philadelphia; that since he has been in office there has been nothing to call the attention of the Department to his neglect of duty. No complaint has been made by anybody to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject. The coal is of the very best quality, and has been furnished regularly for the use of the Government by the firm of Tyler, Stone & Co., and, it appears, at 40 cents per ton less than the Government had obtained it for up to the spring of 1848.

In 1857 the government bought coal at $4 25 per ton, and under this new agent purchased all the time at $3 85. It is true that a large number of gentleman had sworn they could have furnished coal at a lower price, but the Committee are of the opinion that they could not have furnished an article suitable for the Government use.

As to the selection of Dr. Hunter, and his recommendation to the office by some of the applicants for the agency themselves, the Committee say that the Secretary of the Navy had never been informed of the arrangement. The previous coal agent, Mr. Tyson, resided at Reading, and had a partner residing at Philadelphia as the present agent also residing at Reading, has one at the same city. Some intimation was made to the President on this subject; but it was indefinite; and if the President understood anything about it, it was merely as to a division of duties, as heretofore.

In the firm of Tyler, Stone & Co., is Mr. Beach a nephew of Mr. Toucey; but, in making the arrangement with that firm, Dr. Hunter swears that he did so without the least intimation, or any request, direct or indirect from the Secretary of the Navy, that he desired him to do so; and so far as he knows or believes, the Secretary had neither knowledge or wish upon the subject.

The rate of compensation of the coal agent was fixed during Mr. Fillmore's administration at the present price, and the present large amount of compensation was in consequence of the extraordinary demand for coal, in connection with the Paraguay expedition.

The third branch of the examination relates to the live oak contracts. Two dealers had live oak on hand—Swift the most. At the time proposals were issued the Government had taken steps for the construction of seven sloops of war, and the expedition to Paraguay had been authorized—much less time was allowed for the delivery of the timber than heretofore because it was wanted for use very soon.—Some of it, which was immediately needed was bought up, and used by the Government before the time for awarding the contracts. The Secretary of the Navy, in his specifications, inserted an unusual clause, by which he reserved to himself the right to award the contract on the bids of any party, unless the price was a fair and reasonable one; so that if he wished to get the timber of these two men for the use of the government, he would show to them and to the world that he did not intend to give them for it anything more than a fair price. When the bids came in under these proposals these two men who had the timber (Swift and Jas. Bigler,) were not the lowest bidders. Others bid below them, and the contracts were awarded to them. Immediately after the contracts were awarded the contractors came to Washington and told the Secretary of the Navy that it was impossible for them to comply with the contract. They knew when they made the bids, that they could not get the timber in time, but relied upon getting the time extended for the delivery. Failing to comply with their contracts, the latter were declared void. Under the law the Secretary had the right to contract with Swift or any other person, even if he had to give a higher rate than these men proposed to furnish the timber for, and charge the difference to the defaulting contractors. But Swift came forward and furnished the timber at each and all of the yards at the lowest price bid by any other party. The Committee believe that the price was fair, and that there was nothing in the transaction that in any way impeached the integrity of the officers of the Navy Department.

In 1854 while Mr. Buchanan was in England, George Plitt, whose wife has some family connection with Swift, entered into a contract or arrangement with Swift, that he (Plitt) would endeavor to get contracts for him to supply timber on the condition of receiving 10 per cent of the gross amounts of all the contracts. Plitt introduced Swift to the Secretary of the Navy and other influential persons, and put him on good relations with all his friends. Soon after the Cincinnati Convention, Plitt introduced Swift to Mr. Buchanan, but merely said that he was an "Old Line Whig," and that he had given him (the President) a cordial support. Swift, it appears, contributed freely to the Presidential election. In introducing Swift to Mr. Toucey, Plitt made a similar remark. This was all that was ever told to the Secretary or to the President, until some time after the contracts for live oak—in September—were awarded to Swift.

Some time in October or November, while Plitt was at the White House, he showed the President the agreement with Swift, saying that Swift had refused to carry it out, and asked him if there could be any objection to prosecuting Swift for a non-fulfillment of the agreement of 1854; and the President replied he could see no objection to it; and that Plitt could do as he pleased.

It appears that Swift claims that his contract with Plitt only extended to the end of the last administration.

The next and last branch of inquiry was in relation to the awarding of contracts for the seven sloops-of-war ordered at the last session of Congress. There were seven contracts in all and in awarding five of them, it appears that no political or any other improper influence was resorted to by the different bidders; that the proposals were advertised according to the law, that the leading establishments in New York Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Hartford presented bids for each and all of the engines; and that the contracts were in every instance awarded to establishments of high reputation for undoubted mechanical efficiency. These bids were referred to a board of engineers, consisting of the Engineer-in-chief, and three Chief Engineers, and the contracts were given out according to the report of the Board—in some cases unanimous, and in others on the recommendation of the majority. Mr. Martin was a member of this Board, and is the inventor of a boiler which was included in the plans of all the bidders except two, whose plans were decided on by the Board of which he was a member; and the plans which did not include his boiler were rejected by every member of the Board. All of the plans, for real competition, included Martin's boilers. The Committee find, under the state of the case, that no preference could have been given to any plan by Martin on that score, but suggest that it would have been better if he had not been put on that Board.

One of the contracts was awarded to Merrick & Sons. Their bid was next to the lowest of seven. One was only four thousand dollars lower, and some bids about forty thousand dollars higher. It further appears that the plan of the bid which was lower was condemned by every member of the Board, and the plan of Merrick & Sons was approved by every member of it. Merrick & Sons are not politicians, and never undertake to influence their workmen. Two of the three incline to the Opposition. In connection with this, a letter from Colonel Patterson to the President (recommending the firm, not for this particular contract for they bid for many) was exhibited, but it fully appears from the testimony generally and the statement of the Secretary of the Navy, that the President took no part whatever in it—made no recommendation of this or any other contract during his administration; but merely in the course of business, as was shown by the testimony, referred this letter by the common and usual endorsement to the Navy Department, to which the subject properly belonged; the practice being to refer business to the proper Department.

When persons are implicated in the investigation by committees, witnesses are summoned at their request. As to the charge against J. Glancy Jones—in the annexed minority statement—he, being out of the country, could have no knowledge or notification of the existence of the charge. Therefore, so far as he is concerned, the evidence being altogether ex parte, the committee think it would be wrong for them to pronounce or form any opinion upon the subject.

The committee come to the conclusion, that the action of the Secretary of the Navy has been judicious and useful—that he has been actuated only by a desire to get the best machinery at the lowest practicable cost, and would not venture or desire to change one of the contracts which he has made.

The Committee report resolutions to the following effect.

1. That testimony taken in the investigation proves the existence of glaring abuses in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and require the interposition of legislative reform; that it is due to justice to declare that these abuses have been slowly and gradually growing up during a long course of years, and that no particular Administration should have the entire blame thereof.

2. That the coal agency for some time past has been in the hands of persons wholly inefficient and grossly incompetent, and that reform is needed in the regulations which exists on the subject; and that there is no proof which traces any knowledge of such inefficiency and incompetency to the responsible authorities in Washington.

3. While the Committee will never sanction or approve, on the part of any officer of the Government, any favors to contractors, yet if the Secretary of the Navy did contemplate any favor to Swift, he did not design to bestow it to the detriment of the Government, but that in all he did in this matter he kept always in view the good of the public and the interest of the service.

5. That in the letting of contracts for the construction of steam machinery for the use of the Navy, during the present Administration, nothing has been shown which calls for the interposition of the Congress of the United States, but it is manifest the present head of the Navy Department has displayed a very laudable zeal to secure the greatest amount of speed and efficiency attainable to said vessels.

☞ The Republican party is a queer institution. Some of its leaders advocate Free Trade; some of them are rampant for a Protective Tariff. Some of them want Cuba; some of them don't. Most of the Republican members of Congress voted against Oregon—a portion voted in favor thereof! Hence it is evident they have no settled policy on any subject—not even the "Nigger" question, for members advocate aggressive measures against Slavery, while their most politic champions disclaim any intention to interfere with the institutions of the South. If this be not "a house divided against itself," where shall we find one.—*Erie Observer.*

BUCHANAN CLUB.

Will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next to nominate a ticket for the coming Borough election. Every Democratic voter in the Borough, whether a member of the Club, or not, is invited to attend.

O. E. SHANNON, Pres't.

Trees! Trees!

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of fruit trees, which she wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers—such as, early and late apples and peaches—also, a lot of choice grape vines, cheap for cash, or country produce.

Mar. 11, '59. MARY W. BROWN.

Seed Potatoes.

A very small quantity of Prince Albert and Buckeye potatoes, new varieties, and said to be very fine, can be had at Hartley's. Try them.

BIG PAD LOCK.

HARDWARE, IRON, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, FARM-IMPLEMENTS, &c.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

HAVING just returned from the East, is now receiving the largest stock of general hardware, *Cutlery, Brushes, Oils, Paints, Iron, &c., &c.*, ever offered to the people of Bedford county. The Store is enlarged—the goods are new—the latest patterns and best quality—purchased for CASH at reliable houses.

NO AUCTION TRASH.

All Warranted as Represented.

Being determined to sell cheap, and believing that the credit system of Bedford county is ruinous to all classes excepting lawyers, justices, sheriffs and constables, I have adopted the following TERMS upon which I will succeed or fail, viz: CASH, or approved trade or produce, excepting to those only, who will promptly settle, either by *note or cash* on the 1st of July and 1st January, of each year. To all such I offer great inducements, and will try to please them, and give them the worth of their money. The custom of those who buy with but a faint probability of paying is not wanted.

I hereby return my sincere thanks to my former customers, and earnestly desire their patronage.—Determined to sell as cheap (freight considered) and keep as good ware, as any other establishment in the State. The public are invited to a careful perusal of my catalogue, in which is enumerated under their proper heads the articles always on hand.

Builders and all in want of any thing in my line will find it to their advantage to examine my stock.

March 11, 1859.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF Real Estate.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Claar, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on

Thursday, the 7th day of April, next,

at the late residence of said deceased, the house and lot of ground occupied by him, in said Borough, being lot No. 194 in the plan of the town, adjoining the School House lot on the East, Isaac Mengel, Jr., on the West, the Raystown branch on the North, and West Pitt Street on the South; containing 60 ft. front on Pitt Street and running back to said Raystown branch. Having thereon erected, a one story log and weather boarded dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out-buildings.

ALSO,

at the same time and place, the out-lots of said deceased, numbered 49 and 50 in the manor of Bedford, situate about 1¼ miles from Bedford on the west side of the road leading to the "German Corner," adjoining each other, and lands of Hugh Moore, Jacob Martin's heirs, John Sproat, (late Wm. Slaiken,) John Bridebaum and others, and containing about 19 acres and 57 perches.

Terms.—One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment notes, or notes and mortgage, at the option of the subscriber. Possession given as soon as the terms are complied with.

JOSEPH CLAAR,
Executor.

March 11, 1859,

Cheap Produce Store!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

Purchasers!!

THE undersigned having purchased the Store lately owned by SAMUEL BROWN, deceased, offers to the public a large assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,** at the lowest cash prices.

His stock of goods is unsurpassed in every point of excellence, and purchasers need only call and see to be convinced that it is to their interest to buy at his establishment. For CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, he will make the most advantageous sales to purchasers, as immediate payment will enable him to make

Great Reduction in Prices.

Those who wish to secure bargains should not delay giving him a call. Store Room same as lately occupied by Mr. Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

JOHN ALSIP.

March 4,59.

Coal Land

At Public Sale.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jas. S. Beckwith, at Hopewell, in said county,

On Tuesday, the 22d day of March, inst., at one o'clock, P. M., the interest of James A. Cunningham, deceased, being the one half, in the following described Tract of Land, situate in Broad Top township, in said county, containing 206 ACRES and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abner Horton, Wm. Anderson, Asa Duval, Thomas H. Horton and Isaac Barnet.—A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is coal land. There is a dwelling house and out-buildings on the premises. ☞Terms make known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS,
JNO. M. CUNNINGHAM,
March 4,'59. Administrators.

STRAYS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Juniata township, some time last fall, two stray steers, the one a red steer with a crop off the right ear, the other a red and white spotted steer with four white feet, but no other marks perceptible. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or else they will be dealt with according to law.

Harman's Bottom, March 4, '59.

ALVEY BOYLEN.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Harrison township, Bedford county, on MONDAY, the 13th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Henry Beltz, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township, adjoining lands of Solomon Leydig and ——— Waltman on the south and east, and Jacob Hilligas on the northwest, containing about EIGHTY FOUR ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story and a half

Log Dwelling House, in good repair,

log stable with a threshing floor, and other outbuildings. There is also a good young apple orchard upon the property, and the place is well watered with some as fine springs as can be found—about 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the land being nearly all new. The residue is well timbered—the place is about half a mile from the turnpike. Possession given on the 1st of April. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN SILL.
Admr.

MILL FOR RENT.

THE Mill of the undersigned situate in Pattonsville, Morrison's Cove, a fine grain growing country, will be for rent for the next year, commencing 1st of April, 1859. The Mill is in good repair, having three run of French Burrs and and one pair of choppers.

ALSO—A large double Brick House, the late residence of the undersigned. This house was kept as a hotel a few years ago and would be well adapted for that purpose.

ALSO—Another comfortable Frame House, occupied for a number of years by Doctor Wm. Burch. It is intended for the residence of a Physician—Dr. Burch intending to move out of the neighborhood, will leave this situation vacant, it being one of the most desirable situations in the State for a regular and attentive practitioner.

Those desirous of renting any of the above mentioned properties will call on William P. Scott, at Pattonsville, or the subscriber at Hopewell.

Feb. 25,'59. JAMES PATTON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of writs of ven. ex., & fi. fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

The Hollidaysburg and Bedford Turnpike Road with all the franchises thereunto belonging together with a lot of ground containing one half acre, more or less, all cleared and under fence with a story and a half frame toll and dwelling house, and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of Susan Carney and others—situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Turnpike road Company.

ALSO—One lot of ground in Chaneysville, and having thereon erected a Frame dwelling House one and a half stoiers high, containing store room, granary, &c., and having also thereon erected a Frame Stable, and other out-buildings.

ALSO—A tract of mountain land on "Ragged Mountain," containing 57½ acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Lawhead, Mary Ann Buxton, Edward Northcraft and David Walter, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Lashley.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Feb. 25,'59.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned residing in Bedford, on the Will of Samuel Brown dec'd and that all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment and those having claims on said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY W. BROWN,
Feb 18, '59 Executrix.

Medical Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, in the village of St. Clairsville. Night calls promptly attended to. Office opposite the St Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11,'59.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises in St. Clair Township, on

Saturday, 26th March, inst.

the following described Real Estate, viz: a tract of land in said Township, adjoining lands of John W. Hoover, George Feaster and others, containing about 75 acres, with double Log House and Log Barn thereon erected, about two thirds cleared and under fence, with orchard and Nursery thereon.

☞TERMS:—Cash at confirmation of Sale.

MAHLON SMITH,
Adm'r of the Estate of James Smith, dec'd.
March 4,'59.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

AY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, on

Saturday, 26th March, inst.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: a tsact of land containing 148 acres, adjoining lands of Abm. McClelland, Nathan Lee and others, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, also a good spring thereon.

☞TERMS:—Cash at confimation of Sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Daniel Shea, dec'd.
March 4,'59.

STATEMENT and report of Wm. F. Moorhead, Steward of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford County, from the 1st day of January, 1858, till the 1st day of April, 1858.

Dr.

To cash from P. Smith on account,	$3 00
do H Nicodemus, for bran,	50
do G Blymire, for rye,	1 00
do Jno P Arnold, for flour,	2 75
do Mrs Harmon, for corn,	45
do Jno W Lingenfelter, for corn,	45
do Simon Naus, for buckwheat,	80
do Joseph Tate, on account,	4 50
do W T Chapman, "	2 25
do A J Sansom, "	1 50
do Rush & Henderson "	6 18
do D Johnson, at decrase,	5 00
do Jno P Reed, for corn,	45
do Simon Cook, for calf,	4 50
do Dr. Compher, for corn,	45
do A Perrin, for rye,	1 00
do Dr. Reamer, on account,	2 50
do H Nicodemus, for rye,	2 43
do H Lentz, "	2 00
do A Middleton, "	1 00
do S Dickerhoof, for flour,	6 00
do L Agnew, "	1 00
do For pig,	1 00
	$59 71

CR.

By cash paid G Weidel, on account, in full,	$ 43
do Mrs Adams, for knitting,	1 00
do J W Beeler, for salt,	5 75
do J Bolinger, for brooms,	50
do Mrs Croyle on account,	1 20
do S Reighart, for marketing,	1 50
do J Bowser, for salt,	5 25
do I Imler, for apple butter,	4 50
do J Forney, for baskets,	80
do Jno Rysling, for apple butter,	1 25
do S Cook, for beef,	7 15
do D J Shuck, for salt,	2 50
do F Friend, for bacon,	3 60
do Isaac Imler, for dried fruit,	3 00
do W Lysinger for shoemending,	75
do A Hull, removing pauper,	1 00
do H Naugle, do	50
do T Oldham, do	50
do H Ickes, do	50
do Isaac Lippel, on account,	5 00
do Keiser, hat for pauper,	75
	$47 93
By cash to balance,	2 78
	$50 71

STATEMENT and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County from April 1st 1858, till 1st January, 1859.

DR.

To cash paid for grain, flour, &c., from sundry persons up to January 1st, 1859,	$108 15

CR.

By cash paid for brooms,	$ 60
do H Stiffler for apples,	37½
do H Peck for plaster,	8 50
do Chimney Sweep,	1 00
do Wm Herring for toll,	40
do Dr. Anderson for seed corn,	2 50
do J Edwards for altering stock,	1 50
do Cruder for basket,	62½
do H Sellers for white washing,	2 62½
do Mrs. Cuppet for dried fruit,	1 00
do Wm Bowles stage fare for sending pauper to Chambersburg,	3 50
do A Herman for boiler,	62½
do Wm Bowles for horse hire,	37½
do John Taylor for tar,	12½
do Joshua Shoemaker, for mutton,	37½
do Mixell for beef,	72
do Mrs Koontz for fruit,	1 50
do Expenses to Coalmont,	2 00
do Mrs Harklerood for fruit,	1 50
do Sipes for beef,	2 40
do Liquid Camphor,	25
do J Williams, for basket,	25
do J Harklerood for potatoes,	2 00
do White and Black on account,	87½
do German for work at race,	5 25
do Wm. Herring for toll,	50
do German for work at race,	5 20
do Expenses to Hopewell,	1 25
do P Ritchey for mutton,	1 60
do do for fruit,	37½
do S Vondersmith, on account,	96
do Diehl for straw,	84
do Morgert for scantling,	40
do D Shuse for lime,	1 00
do Expenses to Cumberland,	1 50
do Ritchey for mutton,	90
do Mrs Hammond for brush,	50
do Expenses to Cumberland,	1 50
do P Little for straw,	1 10
do Dr Harry for lard,	2 64
do Axe bought at sale,	75
do Jno Meloy for rye,	22 50
	$81 41
Balance due Poor House,	23 74
	$108 15

STATEMENT of the Poor House mill, from the 1st day of January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1859.

DR.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Buck Wheat.	Mixture.
Am't of toll grain bro't in, as per mo. report,	361½	297½	45¼	49	6
Bought of J Snyder,	20				
do P. Clark,	50				
do W Ritchey	28½				
do Jno Meloy		30			
Amount,	460	257½	45¼	49	6

CR.

By amount of grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash and on accounts for work done in repairs to mill, house, &c., &c.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	B. W.	Mixt.
Am't used in P. House,	353	20	21	51	
Horse feed,		79½			
Hog feed,		21	5½		4
Sold sundry persons,	85	166½	13½	15¾	1
Amount,	468	287	42¾	49¾	5

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month. Also, the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the no. of out-door paupers, supported & buried by the Institution, from the 1st day of January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, 1859.

1858.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.	Births.	Children bound out.	Males remaining.	Females remaining.
January,	2						23	18
February,	2	1		1			23	18
March,	4	5		1			20	19
April,	2	1					21	19
May,	5	1					24	20
June,	1	1			1		24	20
July,	2	1		1			23	20
August,	2	1					23	21
September,	2				1		25	22
October,	3				1		28	23
November,	3	2			1		29	24
December,	3			1			30	25
	31	13		4	3	1	293	249

making an average of 45 per month of whom 5 are colored. There are, also, 3 who are blind, 11 insane, 3 confined to bed—there are also, 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above. Bills were paid for boarding and medical attendance for paupers who were sick in different parts of the county, one of whom has since been brought to the Poor House. 448 way-faring persons were provided with board, lodging, &c., of whom 22 were Americans, 311 Germans, 93 Irishmen, 14 Englishmen, 3 Frenchmen, 2 Italians, 2 Scotchmen and 1 Welshman.

STATEMENT of the produce of the farm of and garden from April 1st, 1858, to January 1st 1859.

85 dozen wheat, 300 bushels ears of corn, 10 bus. of oats, 250 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of beets, 10 bushels of tomatoes, 12 bushels of onions, one ditto small, 6 bushels of parsnips, 20 tons of hay, 5 loads of corn fodder, 2000 heads of cabbage, 6 barrels of kraut, 3 barrels of cucumbers, 225 pounds of wool, 3 beef hides, 8 sheep skins, 1 calf skin, 5 calves, 320 pounds of mutton, 60 pounds of veal, 2188 pounds of pork, 560 pounds of lard, 1153 pounds of beef, 85 pounds of tallow, 438 pounds of butter 20 pounds of hard soap, 14 barrels of soft soap.

Live stock on farm.

2 horses, 71 sheep, 7 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 32 shoats, 2 brood sows.

Feed for Stock.

12 tons of hay, 25 bushels ears of corn.

Articles manufactured in House by matron.

59 shirts, 14 chemises, 18 pa'r mens' socks, 5 pair womens' stockings, 4 pair children's do., 24 womens' dresses, 1 child's do., 9 sheets, 20 pillow slips, 10 bed-ticks, 2 bolsters, 22 aprons, 8 pair of mens' drawers, 8 pair mens' pants, 3 shrouds, 5 sunbonnets, 2 vests, 2 round jackets, 1 coat, 4 women's caps, 15 comforts, 12 towles, 4 table cloths.

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of April, 1858, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, 1859.

GEORGE ELDER, [L. S.]
GEORGE SMOUSE, [L. S.]
ATTEST— JOHN AMOS. [L. S.]
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

REPORT of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor House and House of Employment of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 1st day of January, 1858, till the 1st day of January, 1859.

DEBTOR.

To amount received from Collectors, as follows:	
From Jacob Nicodemus,	$51 92
do P H Shires in full,	21 64
do Robert Elder in full,	18 05
do Elias Gump, do	44 41
do Josiah Bruner,	131 59
do John Dasher,	25 00
do Jacob Evans in full,	28 89
do Henry Egulph, do	59 94
do John Sparks, do	33 99
do Simon Beard	75 00
do John Furry,	62 27
do Jacob Smith in full,	110 85¼
do Adam Barnhart in full,	156 21
do John Osborn, "	165 29
do Samuel James,	175 83
do Henry Rose,	135 00
do Jonathan Feightner in full,	113 42
do Alexander Davis, "	92 56
do Nathan Burley in full,	115 99
do John B Zook, "	96 04
do Noah Tipton,	77 00
do Wm Carnell in full,	121 43
do Philip Cuppet,	151 09
do Abraham Morgan in full,	118 67
do Wm Masters, "	98 14
do Daniel Horn, "	40 71
do James Smith,	177 72
do Amos Ash in full,	79 21
do Isaac M Imler in full,	123 60
do Simon Beard,	195 00
do Henry S Fluck,	119 10
do Daniel Shuck,	92 44
do Jacob Reighart,	103 36
do John Shoemaker,	66 00
do John Morgan,	48 00
do Henry Horn,	35 43
do George F Steel,	48 58
do Michael Bone,	47 60
do Wm Carnell,	23 00
do A. Smith,	17 75
do Christian Felton,	39 00
do Thomas Ritchey,	21 50
do Emanuel Statler,	20 00
do John Smouse,	50 00
do Wm Kirk,	36 20
do Jacob Hanks,	65 84
do Isaac Pressell,	25 48
do John Fluck,	125 00
do Thomas H Horton, judgment,	191 05
	$1661 47¼

CREDIT.

Dr B F Harry store bill & m. attendance,	$107 02
Mrs Exline keeping out-door pauper,	6 00
D Heisel, bringing pauper,	7 17
Jacob Dunkel for wheat,	29 12½
J H Rush due on settlement,	3 43
James F Linn keeping out-door pauper,	5 00
James F Linn do do	4 00
T R Gettys 1 qr's salary,	6 25
T R Gettys do do	6 25
John Mower balance on B Bender,	6 20
N Lyons balance on bill of goods,	17 73
John Eshelman bringing pauper,	2 70
B F Horn for lumber,	8 25
S Shuck & Co for bill of goods,	44 72
Jacob Barndollar for shingles and goods,	27 70
Dr G W Anderson for wheat,	25 00
Jacob Mortimore for beef,	18 42
Job Mann, Esqr. part of check,	37 51
John R Jordan repairs at mill,	9 00
Mrs Exline for support of out-door pauper,	7 50
A Gilson for oats,	6 25
J Miller for shoemaking,	3 00
Jacob Reed bill of goods,	23 04
E Bedell bringing pauper,	3 70
Laban Johnson, donation,	12 50
do do	12 50
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,	29 53¼
James M Barndollar,	79 79
Henry Shaffer,	53 64
J C Kiser money borrowed,	211 00
Isaac Lippel goods,	4 14
Henry Fluck bringing pauper,	4 37½
Dr B F Harry salary and bill of medicine,	54 50¼
Michael Conrad,	33 00
T R Gettys 1st quarter's salary,	6 25
Samuel Brown bill of goods,	21 82
do do	35 10¾
J A Blackburn for bacon,	10 71
J A Osborn burying out-door pauper,	7 00
Michael Bennon part of bill rendered,	25 00
Nehemsah Fiegle boarding pauper,	6 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,	5 00
do do	4 00
Samuel Way balance of check,	85 00
Lucas Saupp for straw,	3 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,	4 00
Simon Nycum,	47 76
Jacob Biddle paid check in full,	27 30
Henry Moses part of check,	25 00
Jacob Barndollar, do	25 00
do do	20 00
do Interest on judgment,	48 60
Wm F Moorhead,	21 00
David Over printing,	65 73⅝
John Miller shoemending,	5 25
T R Gettys making out and distributing duplicates,	30 00
Wm Spidel repairing mill irons,	5 00
Mrs Exline, donations,	6 75
Jacob Dunkel for wheat,	41 50
B W Garretson for coal and bringing pauper,	32 00
John Arnold store bill,	16 04½
Daniel B Bu'ger executing orders,	5 45
Dr B F Harry balance on quarter's salary,	22 62½
Michael Bannon bill rendered,	25 00
Thomas Daisd shearing sheep,	5 34
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,	13 14
Wm Leary, for use of Poor House,	20 00
Blymire & Hartley, bill rendered,	55 13
J Biddle for apple butter and dried apples,	12 25
Wm F Moorhead 2 quarter's salary,	90 00
Elwood Harmer balance of check,	145 00
James Crisman issuing orders,	8 00
Mrs Wm Moorhead services as matron,	12 00
J F Linn, support as out-door pauper,	30 00
S H Tate assignee of Sansom & Gephart,	48 35
Michael Ritchey, 28¼ bushels wheat,	25 65
T W Horton error in settlement,	2 43
John Long attending Luke Eager,	14 75
Daniel Walters bringing pauper,	8 80
Jeremiah Leashure, donation,	20 00
John Frazier keeping pauper,	19 00
G. W. Householder removing pauper,	4 20
James Wertz Bill of Lumber,	35 00
T.R. Gettys Jr. 1 qr's salary,	6 25
Adam Dibert *one Bull*,	41 00
Simon Cook bill of beef,	7 45
Alexander Gilson for oats,	5 00
Michael Ritchey, 28¼ bushels wheat,	25 65
T W Horton error in settlement,	2 43
John Long attending Luke Eager,	14 75
Daniel Walters bringing pauper,	8 80
Jeremiah Leashure, donation,	20 00
John Frazier keeping pauper,	19 00
G. W. Householder removing pauper,	4 20
James Wertz Bill of Lumber,	35 00
T.R. Gettys Jr. 1 qr's salary,	6 25
Adam Dibert *one Bull*,	41 00
Simon Cook bill of beef,	7 45
Alexander Gilson for oats,	5 00
S. D. Broad work at forebay,	6 00
Stephen Sergle keeping pauper,	20 00
William Leary use of Poor House,	15 00
Simon Mixell for beef,	6 83
John Long expense of two paupers,	11 51
Isaac Mengle Jr Beestead & coffin,	5 15
Peggy Davis, check & interest dated aug 31 1852,	67 05
William Hartley for bacon,	20 16
Michael Weisel wheat & barrels,	9 25
Michael Halterbaum beef & bacon,	36 56
Lewis Statler for coal,	42 08
Dewalt Hershberger for bacon,	23 67
John Bridaham brick and crockery ware,	3 98
Frederick Mench for piue & trimming grape vine,	2 02½
Frederick Mench for veal,	6 05
do rye,	5 66
do straw - pine & apples,	2 68
do mutton,	3 12
B. W. Garretson amt over paid,	19 70½
M. E. Bartges work at race,	5 00
Henry Sellers for work,	6 80
John Shaffer apples,	4 00
James Naugle bringing pauper	2 30
S. D. Broad hanging master wheel,	5 00
William F. Moorhead part of check,	28 00
Dewalt Hershberger for beef,	9 99
Jacob Mortimor, for beef,	8 66½
Isaac D. Earnest do	7 76
William Milburn making coffins,	9 00
Edmond Bedell bringing pauper,	4 30
S. D. Broad work at forebay.	48 00
T W Horton, bringing pauper,	1 50
T.W. Horton justice & constable fees,	2 00
T.R. Gettys 1 qrs salery,	6 25
T.W. Horton Keeping pauper,	16 50
M.E. Bartges work at mill,	7 50
Philip Clark wheat,	40 62½
Jacob Snyder wheat & corn,	30 00
J. W. Scott beef,	4 40
Frederick Naugle applebutter,	6 37½
David Dibert applebutter,	10 00
Frederick Naugle bacon & vinegar,	6 81
Daniel Snyder	5 50
Jacob Laran	5 50
Dr. F. C. Reamer's half years salary,	30 00
David Walter amt over paid on duplicate,	6 78
Mrs Mary Moorehead services as matron,	12 00
Lawrence Jamison part of check no 12,	35 00
B. W. Garretson for coal,	18 00
Meyers & Benford bill printing,	44 53
Samuel Brown part of check,	10 00
John Arnold do	25 00
Mrs Mary Moorhead services as matron,	12 00
John Rimby repairing kitchen,	1 50
Samuel Deibaugh for beef,	46 00
Thomas Murray part of check,	60 00
Anthony Whit medicine for self,	5 00
William Gillespie amt over paid	1 19
Thomas McCoy bill of bacon,	6 20
Robert Fyan bill of goods,	44 09
Jacob Reed & Co., do	82 33
William Moorhead part of check,	22 10
Job Mann Esq., check in full,	40 95
Henry Conrad serving executions.	2 62
George Blymire stone coal, & tin ware,	45 24½
Jeremiah Akers money refunded,	1 25
Elias Gump do	20 88
George Elder half year salary,	20 00
T. R. Gettys quarters, do	6 25
Due Treasurer on last settlement,	30 78¼
George Blymire salary as Treasurer,	40 00
William Moorhead part of check	64 39
Uncurrent Money,	10 00
Auditors' & clerks' salary,	20 00
Commissions allowed collectors,	193 99½
Exoneration allowed collectors,	220 90½
Amt of interest on sundry checks,	151 67
Am't,	$4128 18

STATEMENT of monies due to Bedford County Poor House, on the 1st day of January, 1859, from Collectors, as follows:

Jacob Corle, for	1854	$58 01
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	102 15
George Long,	1856	8 19½
Josiah Bruner,	do	42 47
John Dasher,	do	82 07
Simon Beard,	do	156 49
John Furry,	do	5 92
Samuel James,	1857	24 19
Henry Rose,	do	46 95
Noah Tipton,	do	14 55
Philip Cuppett,	do	85 12
James Smith,	do	145 97
Simon Beard,	do	244 05
Henry S Fluck,	do	30 55
Daniel J Shuck,	1858	48 87
Jacob Reighart,	do	114 18
Lemuel Evans,	do	89 36
John Shoemaker,	do	47 19
John Morgan,	do	71 43
John E Miller,	do	55 97
Solomon Steel,	do	75 44
Henry Horn,	do	25 07
Michael Bone,	do	45 46
Wm Carnell,	do	79 90
Anthony Smith,	do	101 42
Christian Felton,	do	38 95
Thomas Ritchey,	do	52 61
Emanuel Statler,	do	5 59
John Smouse,	do	29 19
Wm. Kirk,	do	118 71
Isaac Pressell	do	54 21
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	250 84
John B Fluck,	do	51 16
John King, judgment,	1853,	80 69
John L Hill "	1854,	16 68
Amount,		$2579 60½

We the undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of 63.70¾.

Witness our hand and seal this 4th day of January, A. D. 1859.

HENRY B. MOCK, [L. s.]
JOHN W. CRISMAN, [L. s.]
JAMES C. DEVORE. [L. s.]

Attest,
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the will of Fredrtck Smith, late of Colerain tp., dece ased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of wills of Bedford County—that all persons having claims on said Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment. HENRY F. SMITH,

Feb, 25, 1859. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, } Ex'rs

Bedford Railroad Company.

THE subscribers of stock, to the BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, are hereby notified that by a resolution of the Board, now duly organized, they are required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, on or before the 5th day of April, next, the *first installment of the capital stock* subscribed by them, being $4.16⅔ per share.

By order of the Board,

JOHN P. REED,
Feb. 25,'59. Sec'y. & Treasurer.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby no tified that I have purchased at Sheriffs Sale one lot of Tinner Machines; Hand Tools, Patterns &c. Also the entire lot of stock and tin ware in the shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the shop formerly occupied by him on Juliana Street. Notice is further given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me and any persons having accounts will please preaent them to Samuel Radebaugh Esq., for settlement without delay.

Feb, 25, 1859. SAMUEL BARNHART.

LAST NOTICE.

I am determined that unless all persons indebted to me on account, note, or otherwise do not make payment immediately, that their accounts &c., will be placed in the hands of an officer after the 15th day of March, 1859 for collection. This is positively the last notice. G. W. SUPP.

Bedford Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for **Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines** *Ploughs. Apple mills. Cooking.* TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Ploughs.—Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will

sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

Feb 25,'59-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

PUBLIC SALE OF

GEORGE B. KAY'S REAL ESTATE IN HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 19th day of March, next,

the following described Real Estate, viz: The MANSION TRACT, of said deceased, containing 251 ACRES, about 160 acres cleared and under fence and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are *ONE NEW LOG FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN,* and the necessary out-buildings. This farm is one of the best in Hopewell township, being good limestone land and having three good springs and orchard thereon.

One other tract containing 144 acres, about 60 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are TWO LOG HOUSES, TWO STABLES and other out-buildings. There is a good spring on the premises, and also an orchard thereon This is good land and in a good state of cultivation.

One other tract containing 60 acres, about 30 a cres cleared and in good order. The improvements are one Log House, Stable and Saw-mill. There is also an orchard thereon.

These lands are all in a good section of country, within a short distance of the Rail Road and at the door of a ready market all the time.

TERMS—One third to remain in the property during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereon payable to her annually—one third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JAMES E. KAY,
Feb. 25, 1859. Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned Assignees of Patrick Dollard, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, in Napier Township, on

Monday, the 21st day of March, next,

the following Real Estate, situated in said township, viz: A tract of Land, being the mansion place, containing about 96 acres, more or less, adjoining other land assigned, and John Sill on the East, John Whiteline on the West, David Border on the North, and A. Stiffler on the South, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, a portion of which is meadow. The dwelling house is a good new Log House two stories high, with a spring of fine water near the house. There is also an old Barn on the premises, with other out-buildings—there is also a fine apple orchard in thrifty condition.

Adjoining the above on the East, is also a small tract containing about 54 acres. The improvements are a good frame Dwelling House, with a Stable and threshing floor, with about 30 acres cleared and under fence, the unimproved land is well timbered, and the whole being but about half a mile from the Turnpike, has a good road either to Bedford or Schellsburg. Possession given on the 1st of April.

☞TERMS—One half in hand, balance in one and two years without interest. The grain now in the ground will be reserved.

JOHN SILL,
JOHN MOWER,
Feb. 25,'59. Assignees.

CARPETS.

H. H. ELDRIDGE,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.

Being in a bye-street, under very light expenses, this House has been enabled for many years to maintain the reputation of being the CHEAPEST in the City.

Warehouse, NO. 43 STRAWBERRY STREET, second door above Chestnut Street. ☞Strawberry is the first street west of Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

C STREET,

Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.
E. V. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.
Washington City, Dec. 10, 57-1y.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February, in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING, heretofore occupied by the Rev. Geo. W Aughinbaugh. The services of Miss S. E. Montgomery a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Art of Teaching," have been secured to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the county wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them, in the branches taught in the "Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per Quarter,	Primary Branches	$3 00
Common English		4 00
Higher do		5 00
Classics		6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full tuition. Those entering after that time, will be charged half tuition No deduction made, unless in case of protracted sickness.

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Principal
Bedford, Feb. 15. 1859.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success as a teacher is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

Nycum's Improved

CAST-IRON CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested; to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spun, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass &c. Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit Axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 17th January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

☞J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1858-1y.

For Sale.

THE undersigned, intending to retire from business, offers her entire Stock of Goods at wholesale. To any one wishing to engage in merchandising, this offer presents a favorable opportunity, as the location is a good one, room newly fitted up, goods almost all new, and a good run of custom established. For further information, address

Mrs. H. D. PEUGH,
jan 21, '59. Bedford, Pa.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Laines, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hosiery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of the one half of my Drug Store to Dr. S. J. WAY, I therefore desire all persons indebted to me on book account, to come and settle, as it is important that all standing accounts should be settled and the books closed. This request is reasonable and I expect a speedy compliance.

jan, 7, '59. F. C. REAMER.

ALL kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

Have formed a partnership in the *DRUG and BOOK* BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand at their establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which they offer at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Jan. 21, 1859.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

Reed & Minnich have just returned from the Eastern cities with a large assortment of splendid

Winter Goods!

which they will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Their stock includes all kinds of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of the newest and most fashionable styles,

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

of every variety of patterns, from the richest CASSIMERE to the most enduring COMMON WEAR,

QUEENSWARE

of all sorts from the finest China to the cheapest article in the market,

GROCERIES,

such as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c.

Call around and buy anything you want.

Nov. 19, 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

elegant rich Dress Silks, Valentia Robes, French Merino, Thibet cloths, Delaines, all colors, Shawls of every description and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Furs, Victorines, Capes, Cuffs and Muffs, Bonnets of all kinds, Velvet, Satin, Brown, Silk, Grey and Brown Straw trimmed and untrimmed. Also, an endless assortment of ribbons, feathers, flowers and rueshes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of every kind of fancy goods.

N. B. Country milliners can be supplied with all kinds of millinery goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

HILLEGAS and MOWRY,

Merchants. at Buena Vista, Bedford co., Pa.,

WOULD announce to their friends and customers that they have replenished their former stock by an additional supply of Fall and Winter GOODS of all kinds, which they intend selling *very low for cash or country produce.*

GIVE THEM A CALL.

N. B. Merchantable produce taken in payment for store debts.

Buena Vista, Oct., 15, 1858.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture,

can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

February 19, 1858.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, a present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Hol for Kansas.

THE subscriber has now for sale a splendid CAMERA with stock and "fixins"—also a GOOD BROWN MARE; both or either of them will be sold low.

JACOB SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Jan. 14, 1859.

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by

REED & MINNICH.

☞"FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.
JOHN ANSPACH, Jr., GEO. W. WOODWARD
H. N. BURROUGHS, JNO. W. CLAGHORN,
J. B. HUGHES, WM C RUDMAN,
WM S BOYD, C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER, THO. CRAVEN,
FRANCIS PETERS, H R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE, JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.
A S GILLET, Vice President.
JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.
JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞All claims hitherto presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 23, 1858.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY

Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

july 30, '58-1y.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20, 1857. HENRY S. KING.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr Harry's.

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

A tale of the Empire under Peter the Great.

The time at which we open our story is midwinter, and towards the close of the seventeenth century. Russia is the scene.

In the suburbs of Moscow, and very near the river Moskwa, stood an humble cot, which betrayed a neatness of arrangement and show of taste that more than made up for its smallness of size. Back of the cot was an artizan's shop and out-buildings. This shop was devoted to the manufacture of fire-arms, mostly.—Some swords, and other edged weapons, were made here upon special application.

The master of this tenement was the hero of our tale, Ruric Nevel. We find him standing by his forge, watching the white smoke as it curled up towards the throat of the chimney. He was a young man, not over three-and-twenty, and possessed a frame of more than ordinary symmetry and muscular development. He was not large—not above a medium size—But a single glance at the swelling chest, the the broad shoulders, and the sinewy ridges of the bare arms, told at once that he was master of great physical power. His father had been killed in the then late war with the Turks, and the son, leaving his mother with a sufficiency of sustenance, went to Spain soon after the bereavement. There he found work in the most noted armories; and now, well versed in the trade, he had returned to his native city to follow his calling, and support his mother.

Near by stood a boy—Paul Peepoff—a bright, intelligent lad, some fifteen years of age, who had bound himself to the gunmaker for the purpose of learning the art.

Claudia Nevel, Ruric's mother, was a noble looking woman, and the light of her still handsome countenance was never brighter than when gazing upon her boy. She had a thankful, loving heart, and a prayerful hopeful soul.

"It is snowing again, faster than ever," remarked Paul, as he took his seat at the supper-table, in company with the others.

"Ah," returned Ruric, resting his knife a few moments while he bent his ear to listen to the voice of the storm. "I had hoped 'twould snow no more for the present. The snow is deep enough now. And how it blows!"

"Never mind," spoke the dame, in a trustful, easy tone, "it must storm when it listeth, and we can only thank God that we have shelter, and pray for those who have none."

"Amen!" responded Ruric, fervently.

The meal was at length eaten, and the table set back, and shortly after Paul retired to his bed.

Ruric drew his chair close up to the fireplace, and leaning againt the jam, he bowed his head in absorbing thought. This had become a habit with him of late. His mother having observed these fits of abstraction, became uneasy and pressed Ruric to tell her what it was over which he was so constantly and so moodily brooding. Being thus urged, Ruric confessed that it was of Rosalind Valdai (the orphan daughter of a nobleman, and now the ward of Olga, the powerful and haughty Duke of Tula) he was thinking. Ruric's father, and the father of Rosalind, had been comrades in arms in their youth, and their children had been playmates. But when the elder Nevel was slain in battle, Ruric was yet a boy, and the widow and her son remained poor and obscure; while Valdai, more fortunate, had risen to a high rank, and dying, left Rosalind a title and a fortune.

The young people, however, had not forgotten each other. Ruric loved Rosalind with all the fervor of his being, and he felt assured that Rosalind returned his love. As he and his mother sat debating the matter on that stormy night, a loud knock on the outer door startled them.

"Is there any one here?" the gunmaker asked, as he opened the door, bowing his head and shielding his eyes from the driving snow with one hand.

"Yes," returned a voice from the Stygian darkness. "Yes God's, in name let me in, or I shall perish."

"Then follow quickly," said Ruric. "Here—give me your hand.—There—now come."

The youth found the thickly-gloved hand—gloved with the softest fur—and having led the invisible applicant into the hall he closed the door, and then led the way to the kitchen.—Without speaking, Ruric turned and gazed upon the new-comer. The stranger, *who was equally desirous of ascertaining what manner of man Ruric was,* was a monk—and habited something like one of the Black monks of St. Michael. He was of medium height, and possessed a rotundity of person which was comical to behold.

At length, after warming himself by the fire, the guest asked if he could be accommodated with some sleeping-place, and being answered in the affirmative, Ruric showed him to a chamber and then retired himself.

The next morning, after breakfast, the Monk went with Ruric to the shop, and examined with much interest the various weapons therein. Ruric questioned him closely as to whether he had ever met him before, but the Monk replied evasively, and after saying that in case the gunmaker should ever, in any great emergency, need a friend, that he might apply to him, he took his leave.

Towards the middle of the afternoon, just as Ruric had finished tempering some parts of a gun-lock, the back door of his shop was opened and two men entered. They were young men, dressed in costly furs, and both of them stout and good looking. The gunmaker recognized them as the Count Conrad Damonoff and his friend Stephen Urzen.

"I think I speak with Ruric Nevel," said the Count, moving forward.

"You do," returned Ruric, not at all surprised by the visit, since people of all classes were in the habit of calling at his place to order arms.

"You are acquainted with the Lady Rosalind Valdai?" he said.

I am," answered Ruric, now beginning to wonder.

"Well, sir," resumed Damanoff, with much haughtiness, "perhaps my business can be quickly and satisfactorily settled. It is my desire to make the Lady Rosalind my wife."

Ruric Nevel started at these words, and he clasped his hands to hide their tremulousness. But he was not long debating upon an answer.

"And why have you come to me with this information, sir?" he asked.

"Ruric Nevel, you shall not say that I did not make myself fully understood, and hence I will explain." The Count spoke this as speaks a man who feels that he is doing a very condescending thing, and in the same tone he proceeded: "The Lady Rosalind is of noble parentage and very wealthy. My own age and station and wealth are equal with hers. I love her, and must have her for my wife. I have been to see the noble Duke, her guardian, and he objects not to my suit. But he informed me that there was one impediment, and that was her love for you. He knows full well—as I know, and all must know—that she could never become your wife; but yet he is anxious not to interfere too much against her inclinations. So a simple denial from you, to the effect that you can never claim her hand, is all that is necessary. I have a paper here all drawn up, and all that I require is simply your signature. Here—it is only a plain simple avowal on your part that you have no hopes nor thoughts of seeking the hand of the lady in marriage."

As the Count spoke he drew a paper from the bosom of his marten doublet, and having opened it he handed it towards the gunmaker. But Ruric took it not. He drew back and gazed the visitor sternly in the face.

"Sir Count," he said, calmly and firmly, "you have plainly stated your proposition, and I will as plainly answer. I cannot sign the paper."

"Ha!" gasped Damonoff, in quick passion.—"Do you refuse?"

"Most flatly."

"But you will sign it!" hissed Damonoff, turning pale with rage. "Here it is—sign! If you would live—sign!"

"Perhaps he cannot write," suggested Urzen, contemptuously.

"Then he may make his mark," rejoined the Count, in the same contemptuous tone.

"It might not require much more urging to induce me to make my mark in a manner not at all agreeable to you, sir," the youth retorted, his brow starting more plainly out. "Do you seek a quarrel with me?"

"Seek?—I seek what I will have. Will you sign?"

"Once more—No!"

"Then, by heavens, you shall know what it is to thwart such as me! How's that?"

As these words passed from the Count's lips in a low, hissing whisper, he aimed a blow with his fist at Ruric's head. The gunmaker had not dreamed at such a dastardly act, and he was not prepared for it. Yet he dodged it, and as the Count drew back, Ruric dealt him a blow upon the brow that felled him to the floor like a dead ox.

"Beware, Stephen Urzen!" he whispered to the Count's companion, as that individual made a movement as though he would come forward. "I am not myself now, and you are safest where you are."

The man thus addressed viewed the gunmaker a few moments, and he seemed to conclude that he had better avoid a personal encounter.

Conrad Damonoff slowly rose to his feet, and gazed into his antagonist's face a few moments in silence. His own face was deathly pale, and his whole frame quivered.

"Ruric Nevel," he said, in a hissing, maddened tone, "you will hear from me. I can overlook your plebeian stock."

And with this he turned away.

"Paul," said the gunmaker, turning to his boy, after the men had gone, "not a word of this to my mother. Be sure."

On the following morning as Ruric was preparing for breakfast, he saw Olga, the Duke, pass by, and strike off into the Borodino road. Now, thought he, is the time to call on Rosalind; and as soon as he had eaten his breakfast he prepared for the visit. He dressed well, and no man in Moscow had a nobler look when the dust of toil was removed from his brow and garb.

He took a horse and sledge, and started off for the Kremlin, within which the Duke resided.

In one of the sumptuously furnished apartments on the palace of the Duke of Tula sat Rosalind Valdai. She was a beautiful girl, moulded in perfect form, with a full flush of health and vigor, and possessing a face of peculiar sweetness and intelligence. She was only nineteen years of age, and she had been ten years an orphan. There was nothing of the aristocrat in her look—nothing proud, nothing haughty; but gentleness and love were the true elements of her soul.

"How now, Zenobie!" asked Rosalind, as her waiting-maid entered.

"There is a gentleman below who would see you," the girl replied.

"But it is Ruric Nevel, my mistress."

"Ruric!" exclaimed the fair maiden, starting up, while the rich blood mounted to her brow and temples. "O, I am glad he has come. My prayers are surely answered. Lead him hither, Zenobie."

The girl departed, and ere long afterwards Ruric entered the apartment. He walked quickly to where Rosalind had risen to her feet, and taking one of her hands in both his own, he pressed it to his lips. It was with difficulty he spoke. But the emotions of his soul became calm at length, and then *he received Rosalind's promise that she would never permit her hand to be disposed of to another by the Duke of Tula.* Ruric informed her of the visit of Count Damonoff to his shop, its purpose and its result. Rosalind was astonished and alarmed. Still she could not believe that the Duke meant to bestow her hand upon Damonoff. The Duke owed him money, she said, and might perhaps be playing with the Count.

Ruric started as a new suspicion dashed upon him. Had the Duke sent Damonoff upon that mission on purpose to get him into a quarrel. "Aye," thought the youth to himself, "the Duke knows that I taught the sword-play, and he knows that the Count would be no match for me. So he thinks in this subtle manner to make me an instrument for ridding him of a plague." But the youth was careful not to let Rosalind know of this. He thought she would be unhappy if she knew that a duel was likely to come off between himself and the Count.

After some minutes of comparative silence, Ruric took leave of Rosalind, and was soon in the open court. Here he entered his sledge, and then drove to the barracks in the Khitagorod, where he inquired for a young friend named Orsa, a lieutenant of the guard. The officer was quickly found, and as he met Ruric remarked, "I may have a meeting with Conrad Count Damonoff. He has sought a quarrel—insulted me most grossly—aimed a blow at my head—and I knocked him down. You can judge as well as I what the result must be."

"Most surely he will challenge you," cried the officer excitedly.

"So I think," resumed Ruric, calmly. "And now will you serve me in the event?"

"With pleasure."

And thereupon Ruric related all that had occurred at the time of the Count's visit to his shop and then took his leave.

He reached home just as his mother was spreading the board for dinner. He often went away on business, and she thought not of asking him any questions.

On questioning Paul, in the shop, in the afternoon, Ruric to his great surprise, learned that the Black Monk had been there during his absence, to purchase a dagger; that he had drawn out of the boy a minute account of the visit of Urzen and Damonoff, and that he seemed to be much pleased with Ruric's conduct. As they were talking, Urzen called and presented a challenge from the Count. Ruric at once referred him to his friend, and he took his leave.

That evening, about eight o'clock a sledge drove up to Ruric's door, and young Orsa entered the house. He called Ruric aside, and informed him that the arrangements had all been made.

"Damonoff is in a hurry," he said, "and we have appointed the meeting at ten o'clock to-morrow forenoon. It will take place at the bend of the river just beyond the Vivka Hill."

"And the weapons?" asked Ruric.

"Swords," returned Orsa. "The Count will bring his own, and he gives you the privilege of selecting such a one as you choose."

"I thank you, Orsa, for your kindness thus far, and you may rest assured that I shall be prompt."

"Suppose I call here in the morning for you?" suggested the visitor.

"I should be pleased to have you do so," the gunmaker said; and thus it was arranged.

On the following morning Ruric was up betimes, and at the breakfast table not a word of the one all-absorbing theme was uttered. After the meal was finished the gunmaker went out to his shop, and took down from one of the closets a long leathern case, in which were two swords. They were Toledo blades, and of most exquisite workmanship and finish. Ruric took out the heaviest one, which was a two-edged weapon, with a cross hilt of heavily gilded metal. He placed the point upon the floor, and then, with all his weight he bent the blade till the pommel touched the point. The lithe steel sprang back to its place with a sharp clang, and the texture was not started. Then he struck the flat of the blade upon the anvil with great force. The ring was sharp and clear and the weapon remained unharmed.

"By St. Michael said the gunmaker to his boy, "Moscow does not contain another blade like that. Damascus never saw a better."

"I think you are right, my master," the boy returned, who had beheld the trial of the blade with unbounded admiration. "But," he added, "could you not temper a blade like that?"

"Perhaps, if I had the steel. But I have it not. The steel of these blades came from India and was originally in one weapon—a ponderous, two headed affair, belonging to a Bengal chieftain. The metal possesses all the hardness of the finest razor, with the elasticity of the most subtle spring. My old master at Toledo gave me these as a moments. Were I to mention the sum of money he was offered for the largest one, you would hardly credit it."

After this Ruric gave Paul a few directions about the work, promising to be back before night. Just then Orsa drove up to the door.

Ruric was all ready. His mother was in the kitchen. He went to her with a smile upon his face. He put his arms about her and drew her to his bosom.

"God bless you, my mother.—I shall come back." He said this and then he kissed her.

He dared not stop to speak more, but opened the door and passed out.

"Have you a good weapon?" asked Orsa, as the horse started on.

"I have," Ruric said quietly; "and one which has stood more tests than most swords will bear." And after some further remarks he related the peculiar circumstances attending the making of the sword and his possession of it.

At length they struck upon the river, and in half an hour more they reached the appointed spot. The day was beautiful. They had been upon the ground but a few minutes when the other party came in sight around the bend of the river. *The monk was there also.*

As soon as the Count and his second and surgeon had arrived, and the horses had been secured, the lieutenant proposed that they should repair to an old building which was close at hand.

"Aye," added Damonoff—"Let us have this business done, for I would be back to dinner. I dine with Olga to-day, and a fair maiden awaits my coming."

"Notice him not," whispered Orsa, who walked close by Ruric's side. "That is one of his chief points when engaged in an affair of this kind. *He hopes to get you angry,* and so unhinge your nerves."

"Never fear," answered the gunmaker.

The party halted when they reached the interior of the rough structure, and the Count threw off his peliss and drew his sword. Ruric followed his example.

"Sir Count," the latter said as he moved a step forward, "ere we commence this work I wish all present to understand distinctly how I stand. You have sought this quarrel from the first. Without the least provocation from me you have insulted me most grossly, and this is the climax. So, before God and man, be the result upon your own head."

"Out lying knave———"

"Hold," cried the surgeon, laying his hand heavily upon the count's arm. "You have no right to speak thus, for you lower yourself when you do it. If you have come to fight, do so honorably."

An angry reply was upon Damonoff's lips, but he did not speak. He turned to his antagonist, and said:——

"Will you measure weapons, sir? Mine may be a mite the longest. I seek no advantage; and I have one here of the same length and weight as my own if you wish it."

"I am well satisfied as it is," replied Ruric.

"Then take your ground.———Are you ready?"

"I am!"

The two swords were crossed in an instant with a clear sharp clang.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can only be found in the New York Ledger, the great family paper for which the most popular writers contribute, and which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New York Ledger of March 19, and you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any book store the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on receipt of five cents.

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